WILDERNESS NEAR AT HAND

ONLY 25 MILES FROM NEW YORK BUT AS WILD AS EVER.

The Upper Passate Flood Plain, Which Is Soon to Be Reclaimed by the State of New Jersey-Home of Deer and Other Game and at Times a Few Mosquitoes

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 5 .- The Passaid Valley Drainage Commission has perfected its plans for the drainage of the valley of the Upper Passaic River and the plans have been approved by the New Jersey Geological Survey. The commission is now awaiting an order from the State Supreme Court and when that has been received work will be begun. It on eating the tobacco faster than it can is planned to convert about 17,000 acres of swamp meadow and timber land into tillable ground.

The area to be reclaimed is known as the Upper Passaic flood plain. It extends along the river from Two Bridges south to Chatham, a distance of sixteen miles. It varies from one-half mile to five miles in width. Four large arms extend for several miles from the main valley back into the hills of Morris and Passaic counties. The side valleys to be drained are those of the Whippany, Rockaway and Pompton rivers and Preakness Brook, all tributaries of the and the tobacco hornworms and the at from \$25 to \$200 an acre. When it is and manufactured tobacco and levy a drained so as to admit of cultivation its yearly toll of many thousands of dollars trebled. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$225,000, or about \$13 an falls below about \$5,000,000 and it may be

The soil of the valley is an alluvial deposit of rich black loam. The nearness of the Paterson, Newark and New York markets will, it is believed, cause the land to be in great demand for truck farming. Paterson is only six miles away Newark about fourteen and Manhattan twenty-five. The soil now produces only

The commission's plan of reclamation pwovides for clearing the channel of the main stream and its tributaries of all fallen timber and other obstructions, the removal of a rocky reef from the bed of the Passaic at Two Bridges and the lowering by two feet of a dam across the river at Little Falls. A floodgate six feet deep is to be placed in the dam, to be opened at times of flood, and side ditches are to be run in various places over the plain to carry surplus water rapidly into the stream. It is expected that during periods of extreme high water the plain may be flooded for a day or two at a time but not sufficiently long to do material damage to growing crops. Such floods are likely to come only during the winter and early spring.

The plain lies to the west of Secon Watchung or Orange Mountain, and may be seen from that eminence anywhere from Summit, in Union county, to Singac, in Passaic county. One of the best views looking westward is from the mountain brow of Caldwell in Essex county, from which the valley looks like a beautiful park of interspersed meadow and timber land. Farms under a high state of cultivation border the edges of the swamp land all along. The swamp proper however, is seldom entered except by hay cutters or berry pickers in the sum mer, by wild fowl hunters in the fall and by wood choppers and trappers in the winter. It is the breeding place of countless millions of mosquitoes, which at times are wafted by the winds to the highlands at either side, where they make life almost unendurable.

Five highways cross the swamp between Two Bridges and Chatham, the roadways being considerably elevated and the river spanned by iron bridges. The places of crossing are known as Horseneck, Pine Brook, Swinefield, Hanover Columbia. When the water

From Chatham to Pine Brook the valley is about ten miles wide, extending from Watchung Mountain on the east to the Morris County Mountains, on which Morristown and Boonton are located, on the west. The land from one to three miles back from the river is flooded. miles back from the river is flooded. Hook Mountain, beginning at Pine Brook, rises abruptly on the west bank of the river and extends to Two Bridges, where it almost joins Watchung Mountain. Through a narrow gap at this point the river flows. A ledge of rock in the river channel, which is to be removed, prevents the water above from passing off rapidly and causes the flooding of the lowlands during heavy rains. The natural fall of the valley between Chatham and Two Bridges, sixteen miles in a straight line and thrice that distance by the windings of the river, is only about three feet. Hundreds of streams on the hillsides become torrents in time of storm and pour all their waters into the valley in a few hours. For the river channel to carry this water off through the gap at Two

his water off through the gap at Two Bridges requires several days and some times several weeks, the lowlands in the

valley being all that time flooded.

The first move to reclaim the lands on the flood plain of the upper Passaic was the flood plain of the upper Passaic was made in 1860, when an appeal was made to the Legislature to have a dam at Little Falls removed. It was then asserted that prior to 1850 much of the valley land could be cultivated. There had been a dam at Little Falls for more than a hundred years. This was washed out in 1848 and when rebuilt in 1850 it was raised about four feet above the former level. It was then asserted that the removal of this four feet would give the required rafef.

The Legislature refused to order the dam removed but did order the State Geologist to make a survey to see if some other means of drainage would not be as effective. The survey was made and the report given was that the only permathe report given was that the only perma-nent relief could be secured through the removal of the reef above the dam. Owners of property in the valley then applied to the Supreme Court to have a drainage commission appointed. This was not done until 1890. The commission then no; done until 1890. The commission then created widened the river channel below Little Falls, so as to carry the surplus water off there but also removed a part of the reef. The work was finally abandoned for lack of funds.

A second appeal was made to the Supreme Court three years ago and a second drainage commission was appointed the

drainage commission was appointed, the members of which are James Blauvelt of Paterson, Robert B. Harris of Montclair, and Richard Speer of Caldwell. These are the men who now propose to complete

the work.

If the commission succeeds in its enterprise and converts the swamp lands into tillable soil the only part of northern New Jersey where conditions are practically the same as they were before the advent of white men in the country will be wholly changed. Thousands of dollars worth of

The flood plain is known under various The flood plain is known under various names, according to the location. The section directly above Two Bridges and extending to Horseneck, five miles away, is called the Big Piece. That from Horse Neck to Pine Brook is called the Little Piece. From Pine Brook to Swinefield are the Swinefield Meadows, Long Meadows and Black Meadows. Above Swinefield come Troy Meadows, Hanover Meadows and sections known by various other names.

THE PRICE OF A SMOKE.

Snout Beetles, Stilt Bugs, Suckfiles and Other Enemies of Tobacco.

The tobacco grower finds that eternal vigilance is the price of a crop, owing to the number of insects that seem bent tude grow. The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin dealing with these insect enemies from which is compiled the following impressive list:

The tobacco flea beetle is a lively creature with a hearty appetite. In 1907 it caused a \$2,000,000 loss in Kentucky and Tennessee alone. The next year the splitworm took a toll of \$150 an acre in Florida. That State also harbors the tobacco thrips, which are partial to wrapper leaves, the most valuable part of the

Then there are the tobacco budworms Passaic. Land in the valley is now valued cigarette beetles, "which infest cured value, it is believed, will be more than on the industry. The total annual loss as high as \$10,000,000."

cured tobacco except that richest in nicotine. Small lots of infested tobacco. such as cigars, cigarettes and boxes of pipe tobacco, may be treated by opening the boxes so that the gas will enter, placing them in an airtight box and fumigating with carbon bisulphide.
The most serious injury to transplanted

natural meadow hay and timber. In tobacco is by wireworms. In South Carosome years it is impossible to cut the hay by boring into the stem. The mole cricket by boring into the stem. The mole cricket is also injurious, cutting off the young plants. Another insect attacking the seed-

or near the surface of the ground.

Then there are the hemiptera, of which the most injurious species is the tobacco suckfly. The plant bug wilts tobacco, as well as the leaf bug, the stilt bug, leaf hoppers and sharpshooters and a mealy bug. The greenhouse white fly injures tobacco in greenhouse.

other injurious pests are the climbing cotton cutworm, flea beetle, gray blister beetle, cucumber beetle, potato beetle. Snout beetles breed in tobacco stems, but not with severe injury. Wireworms injure the root and stems of tobacco. Other insects injurious to cured and

manufactured tobacco are the rice weevil and the drug store beetle, for which use the same remedies as for cigarette beetles. There are also insects attacking tobacco seed, says the *United States Tobacco Journal*. The tobacco seed beetle is the most prominent and there are the black carpet beetles, found in a bottle of imported Cuban seed; the book louse and the ceci-

injurious pests. AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CUBA. About 35 Per Cent. of All the Foreign

Capital Invested.

About two years ago a few Americans bought over 400 acres of land adjacent to the city of Cienfuegos in Cuba at what was considered at that time a high price. dismalfailure, stating that in their opinion | annually t would take twenty years to sell 200 lots in Cienfuegos.

However, the purchasers proceeded to other city property. Over 1,000 lots were alpargatas are also sold. sold at the end of last March, says Con- The leading type foundry of the far East sular and Trade Reports, and a city stands is located at Tokio and produces two seri usually high the thoroughfares are flooded now where on their first visit the pur- of Chinese type. The first series, consistto a depth of from a few inches to several chasers bought what looked to them like a "slightly rolling prairie farm." For each a total of 150,000 separate pieces of type.

The second series has 3,000 characters and dellar in rested they have earned fifteen. dollar invested they have earned fifteen, and the indications are that this rate will increase before the whole tract is sold.

Notwithstanding this highly beneficial result of their investment these Americans the number of combinations in which it is are looked upon here as benefactors of the poor, for they enabled them to buy building lots at uniform and reasonable prices and gave them liberal terms, something new here, thus assisting them to escape paying high rent for the uncomfortable houses or rooms in which they were compelled to live.

houses or rooms in which they were compelled to live.

There is over \$100,000,000 of American capital in Cuba, about 35 per cent. of the total foreign capital invested. Some has been imprudently invested, but an investigation will show that the country is not responsible and that at least the same caution is required as in investments in the United States. Last year the Cuban Government established a bureau of information under the guidance of an American who has resided in Cuba many years and has a wide acquaintance with the island. The number of vessels entering the port of Cienfuegos during 1910 was \$355, 260 steam and 45 sailing vessels. Of the total only 8 steamships and 14 sailing vessels were American.

From Consular and Trade Reports There is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners and officers in vari-ous parts of the world to send to China it is particularly deplored that little time for complete crews. For most ships, particularly when first employing such crews, it is necessary to carry about a third more Chinese for the same service. On the other hand there are many officers and owners who claim that with

such additional allowance of help a vessel is run mere easily and efficiently, and that, all things considered, the Chinese sailor is the best all around man aboard ship to be found anywhere.

He is adaptable from fireroom to galley, industrious has little or no desire to is industrious, has little or no desire to leave the ship in port and therefore gives little or no trouble from drunkenness

and desertion. As soon as they become accustomed to foreign ways Chinese crews are as efficient as and often more efficient than foreign crews man for man, and some companies pay their Chinese crew practically as much man for man as they do white crews and carry the same complement they would

A New Baseball Ruling. From the Atlanta Journal.

The umpire scouts overlooked this indi-

his work: The Atlanta Deppens and the Birmingham Gold Dusts, negro baseball teams were playing a strenuous game in Atlanta

thousands are shot in the Passaic low- CANDYMAN'S ARTIFICIAL ANGER AT NO. 10 POWNING STREET Shown Toward a Glucose Salesman With

> in a Boston hotel and he was in a state of great indignation. It seems that he had been thrown out by one of the big candy makers. He was boiling with rage because the dealer who had so treated him had been using glucose for a year or

> While the two were talking the candy maker came into the hotel, walked up to them, smiled at the glucose salesman and said: "When I threw you out this morning my store was full of customers and I wasn't taking any chances on some one of them not browing you and your busiwasn't taking any chances on some one of them not knowing you and your business. I wouldn't have it known that I am using your glucose for all the profit that's in it. Never come to my store again. Let me know that you are here and I'll call on you. Send me ten barrels at once. And now let's go take a drink."
>
> The other yarn was about a New York concern. A grocery house had purchased ten barrels of glucose. As an experiment they fitted up a top floor as a honey

concern. A grocery house had purchased ten barrels of glucose. As an experiment they fitted up a top floor as a honey factory. First they had the floor concreted, then they poured in the glucose and on the top of it floated a number of very thin boards pierced with holes like a colander. Several hunderd bees were then turned loose in the room. They alighted on the boards and their weight was sufficient to bring up the glucose caused by these pests probably never lalls below about \$5,000,000 and it may be as high as \$10,000,000."

This beetle breeds in practically all through the holes in the boards. Hives had been prepared around the room and when the bees were surfeited they went into the hives and stored the honey. It was "pure honey" and, according to the salesman, was sold as such.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

From Consular and Trade Reports British imports of fruit amount to more han \$50,000,000 annually.

The population of Scotland is now 4,759, 455, an increase of 287,342 over 1901. This is the smallest decennial increase since 1861.

Geneva with its 126,000 inhabitants and the has about one motor car to 1,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the Swiss Automobile Club and Swiss Touring Club. In its immediate vicinity there are three companies building automobiles and at least four firms making light motor cycles.

At the annual asparagus show in Evesham England, the prize bundle of 120 heads of asparagus, weighing 21 pounds 9 ounces was auctioned off to a Covent Garden, London, purchaser for the extraordinary price of £10 (\$48.67). This is an exceptional price even for the best Evesham asparagus The heaviest bundle weighed 24 pounds 6 ounces

The actual money invested in hotels in Switzerland is \$160,000,000. The payment of the interest on this sum, the maintenance of the properties and a profit on the enormous business, which employs many thousands of people, is practically all paid by tourists who come to Switzerland in pursuit of health, recreation and pleasure. domyiid. Grasshoppers, tree crickets and snowy tree crickets are also among

The importance of the tourist traffic may be estimated by the fact that it more than covers the balance of trade against the country, which, as shown by the excess in

to Spain is the manufacture of the jute and hemp sandals called "alpargatas." Practically all of the working classes use this cheap and comfortable form of footwear almost exclusively the year round. Al-Local real estate men, merchants and pargatas are also popular in Latin America, financiers shook their heads and predicted to which thousands of pairs are exported

The alpargata is made hemp or jute rope around to form a small foot shaped mat and by then firmly fastening the cords together a strong rope sole divide the tract in city blocks and more about a quarter of an inch thick is made than 1,800 lots and offered them for sale White and black are the colors generally at reasonable prices as compared with preferred, though red, blue and brown

females number 219, of whom 4 are under 15 years of age, 65 between 15 and 20 and 50 above 20 years. There is no uniformity in working time

in the various offices. The hours in the forwarding business are particularly long. There is usually a nominal limit to office

period of greatest activity was attained in 1908, when the export values reached the record figure of \$29,027,495. Following the financial crisis of 1907 the industry suffered a serious depression, the export values for 1908 falling to \$24,954,240, a derease of \$4,073,255 as compared with 1908. There was a further decrease of over \$600,000 in 1909 as compared with the previous year.

The unfavorable showing in the export figures for 1909 was due, however, to the very low prices obtained for the cheaper grade of watches, large stocks of which had been accumulated during the depression. The culiar feature of the business in 1910 is that while the export values showed an increase the market value of each piece exported, including watches, cases and movements, was 8 per cent, less than in 1909. The popularity of the very thin form watch, which is a Swiss invention and which is made in various grades and sizes, has foreign markets. They are especially pop-The umpire scouts overlooked this indicator man. The following is a sample of are no thicker than a 50 cent silver piece the mechanism and their merits as timekeepers have not been sacrificed to form.

Train Stopped by Caterpillars.

changed. Thousands of dollars worth of furs are taken by trappers from the low lands every winter. These include musk-rat, coon, mink and otter. The last are now very scarce, but one or two are taken every winter.

In the low lands are a considerable tumber of deer. It was believed that they were completely killed off at one time, but they began to reappear about ten years ago and since that time they have become quite numerous. The meadows are also a favorite abode for waterfowl during their fall and spring migrations. The New Jersey game laws forbid the shooting of duck or geese in the spring, but during the fall many

WHERE ENGLAND'S PRIME MIN-

wes Its Name to an American Born Graduate of Harvari-Pitt, Palmerston and Gladstone Among Its Occupants - Some Curious Customs.

ISTERS HAVE LONG LIVED.

"A door knocker is to a man's house what a sign is to a shop or a tavern and often it is something more. I realized this," says a writer in the National Magazine, "when I stood on the doorstep of more and in large quantities and he could No. 10. Downing street, Westminster, not understand the change in his atti- and gazed at the dull old door of the official residence of Old England's Prime Minister.

"What a knocker! What an interesting specimen of chiselled metal work probably intended to represent a lion's head, and yet Lord Beaconsfield once described to a friend this particular knocker as having a marked resemblance to the features of his political opponent Mr. Gladstone.

"There is probably no other knocker in existence that has been handled by so many distinguished persons. For many Prime Ministers have resided in valves in boiler plants amounts to about the dingy, little red brick mansion so \$100,000 more; \$6,200 was appropriated

stone and many another Premier have presided over Cabinet meetings fraught

of a career he found one awaiting him. He became a diplomat. Charles II. sent him to The Hague as Ambassador and in cidentally took occasion to sell him the little lane along which Henry VIII. had been wont to stroll from Whitehall Palace to see cockfights.

"In its confines George built the first in London, and his children and grand- carefully weighed, and a certain quantity children owned the street until in 1734 placed in a metal tank for chemical treat-Baron Bothmar, then Danish Ambassador to England, bought No. 10. It was not he could avoid it

anywhere their proper locale is 10 Down- half a degree. ing street. The Cabinet room, situated on the ground floor, is a finely propor- tion into silk the solution closely resemcountry, which, as shown by the excess in the value of the imports over exports, last year amounted to nearly \$100,000,000.

An important industry and one peculiar miliarly known as blue books.

At this stage it is pumped from the takes to the value are the constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measure off the volumes of Parliamentary reports, farmiliarly known as blue books. the Corinthian style, and the walls are miliarly known as blue books.

"As befits a meeting place of such a secret character, the doors are double and communicate with carefully guarded anterooms. There are five double windows, three of which look out into the garden at the rear of the house. The room has a very businesslike appearance not unlike that of a foreign court of The seats are arranged in what justice. one might call a series of pews, grouped one fright can a series of pews, grouped round a central table covered with green baize. Desks upon folding rests are provided, and the seats are comfortably "The chamber is by no means the kind

of a place for a lounge. In the days of Greville the Ministers were renowned for

working hours but none in practice. The clerk's actual working time depends upon the amount of business on hand, and he must labor beyond the nominal closing hour without additional pay. There is often no opportunity to go out for the midday lunch, so that it must be taken in the office if at all it is also found that there is some Sunday work and no Saturday half holiday except in banks and stock brokers' offices, and it is particularly deplored that little time for study is given to the younger clerks.

The Swiss watch industry passed through of Beethoven. ings and the incident led to a rather dis-The Swiss watch industry passed through varying vicissitudes in recent years. The

ings and the incident led to a rather disagreeable discussion.

"It is interesting to know that each member of the Cabinet is supplied with a key which fits the lock of a certain despatch box retained by the Prime Minister. At any particular crisis when important papers reach Downing street the Premier, after perusing them, places them in the despatch box and hands the box to a special messenger, who takes it round to each member of the Cabinet in succession. Each member opens it with his key and relocks it after he has read the documents it contains. In this way the papers are prevented from falling into the hands of strangers or members of Parliament who are not in the Cabinet.

"Now and again it is found necessary

"Now and again it is found necessary to print copies of a 'secret' which comes up for discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet. The document is cut up into many small pieces and distributed among a goodly number of compositors in the Government printing works, each of whom sets up his little piece, and the whom sets up his little piece, and the little piece may represent only a dozen lines of type. When all the fragments are in type a highly trusted official collects both the copy and the type and puts the latter together. The printing of the document is then done in secret under the eyes of this official and the men who work the printing machine are forbidden. work the printing machine are forbidden to handle any of the paper after it is

Emerson's Story of Gratitude.

From the Youth's Companion From the Youth's Companion.

There is a beautiful little story in Emerson's recently published "Journals," of which his son, the editor, Dr. Edward W. Emerson, said the poet was very fond.

A certain widow was so poor that she eked out the one thin bed covering by laying and door over hereaft, and here little.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS. Immense Sums Being Spent to Install Safety Devices.

No one knows definitely how many men are injured in industrial accidents in the United States. The Department of Commerce and Labor in 1908 estimated is an office in New Orleans to help immithat there are from 30,000 to 35,000 fatal grants by securing them work as soon and not less than 2,000,000 non-fatal acci- as they are released by the United States dents every year.

"A case was recently brought to my attention," says a writer in the Iron Age, where a factory inspector in one of the Western States called for safety devices n one plant which would require the expenditure of \$70,000. This would have paralyzed the resources of the small organization that owned the plant if the order had been rigidly and promptly enforced; but an arrangement was made gradually, relieving to a certain extent the financial burden that otherwise could hardly have been carried.

"With the United States Steel Corporation, however, this consideration has not entered seriously into the task of the safety inspector. Automatic engine stops in the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company (which constitutes only about one-seventh of the entire corporation) have seef approximately \$50.000. the dingy, little red brick mansion so conveniently situated for the Houses of Parliament, and many great men have been their visitors.

"Downing street is 100 yards long and ten yards wide, and No. 10 is mean and shabby; but unimpressive as it is it is the very hub of the British Government. Here Palmerston, Beaconsfield, Pitt, Gladstone and many another Premier have tricians.

presided over Cabinet meetings fraught with the destiny of the empire.

"Americans will be interested to know that Downing street owes its existence to a man born in America. That man was George Downing—Sir George Downing the British monarch had to make him in the long run—and he was educated at what is now Harvard University.

"George was a constructive genius and put up his own quarters at Harvard, where he studied to such purpose that when he took ship to England in quest of a career he found one awaiting him."

"The first installations of this kind consisted of an arrangement for closing the steam valve of an engine, controlled by electric push buttons placed at various convenient points throughout the misls; all that was required to stop the machinery in an entire department was the touching of a button, as one would in power driven machinery the extent to the time that elapses before the machinery can be stopped and the man released, and the push button stop system seemed to be an admirable method of preventing or limiting such accidents." "The first installations of this kind

IMITATION SILK. Made in This Country, but of Wood Pulp

From Norway. In the manufacture of artificial silk

rood pulp from Norway is utilized, being shipped here in bales. This pulp is cut brick houses of importance ever erected into thin sheets, each individual sheet is

The various chemical solutions used until George II. took possession of No. 10 are mixed in huge iron tanks, from which and made it the official residence of Sir they are pumped under ground through Richard Walpole, Lord of the Treasury, a series of lead pipes to the departments that it assumed real importance. The requiring the various compounds. This great Pitt dwelt in the house for twenty pulp, having been macerated and digested, years and he never slept elsewhere when is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures "Although Cabinet councils may be held which are not allowed to vary even one-When it is ready for final transforma-

tioned apartment divided by columns in bles molasses in color and consistency the Consistency and the walls are At this stage it is pumped from the tanks

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread. This strand is carried over a whee

down through a tube to a rapidly revolv-ing spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done, says the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, to remove any possible forces and temporal through tentile.

grand piano placed in this department. It stood close to the door with keyboard invitingly open, so that the First Lord of invitory many the coming along on a the Treasury could at any moment soothe motorman may be coming along on a harassed brain with the songs of good, straight piece of track at a twelve indels on the melodious movements of fifteen mile clip when up from the side of the road ahead will jump a chicken

> coming along a busy city line, motorman with his eyes to the front as usual. A with his eyes to the front as usual. A hundred feet on ahead he sees a yellow dog hunting for something between the rails. The motorman promptly begins to set his brake and at the same time he begins to bang his gong. The dog understands perfectly and lifts his head and turns and trots off the track; but then on second thought he decides that he can get what he was hunting for before the car comes along and back he that he can get what he was hunting for before the car comes along and back he turns to run on the track again.
>
> The motorman takes another turn on the brake and this time he gives the gong a bang, which for the dog is equiva-lent to a kick, and the dog turns and trots clear of the track again.

Inoculating Land.

It is apparent that most of our upland prairie lands will need inoculation. Nearly all farmers (at least those who have taken an interest in alfalfa) understand this term. It is necessary that certain bacteria be found in the soil. If they are not there naturally they must be put there. This planting of the bacteria is called inoculation.

Pure cultures can be obtained, but the best and safest method is to secure dirt from a successful alfalfa field. This dirt should be sowed over the field at the rate of 200 or 300 pounds per acre, upon a cloudy day, or just before a rain if possible and harrowed in. Sunshine is injurious to the germs.

the germs.

A certain widow was so poor that she eked out the one thin bed covering by laying an old door over herself and her little children.

"Mamma," one of the children said one bitter night, "what do those poor little children do who haven't got a door to cover them?".

the germs.

A sack and a half of soil to an acre will be sufficient, but it might be of advantage to mix this with other dirt to insure equal distribution. An advantage in starting with a small patch of alfalfa is that when this patch is well inoculated a farmer has an abundance of alfalfa dirt to inoculate larger areas.

LOUISIANA WANTS SETTLERS. DOCKING IN THE EAST RIVER Places Immigrants in Colonies and Look

After Their Welfare. The Legislature of Louisians has made an appropriation for the purpose of promoting immigration to that State. There immigration officials.

The Government is now building an immigration station in New Orleans which when completed will be one of the finest and best equipped in the Union.

The State Board of Immigration has an agent who meets all incoming vessels carrying immigrants and distributes literature about Louisiana among them anian, Croatian, Italian and Hungarian.

The planters, sawmills, &c., keep the told of the offers made by the several side, one on either quarter. parties and he can select the position which best suits him. At different times during the year the

each and every one of the foreign colo-There is a very successful Belgian colony of eighty families who devote themselves to truck farming. There is a strawperry

raising colony at Hammond of about sixty Hungarian families.
Scattered through the State are many other nationalties, especially Italians. Through the efforts of the Rock Island railroad a French colony will be founded near Alexandria. A large number of parties from the south of France will join the French Canadians. The Rock Island railroad is also locating a German colony in Rapides parish.

here are not so big and do not carry so many passengers. If you walk down the wharf here you come half way along to the rope stretched across, beyond which you can't go without a pass from the customs officers.

Beyond that rope you see set along in a row on the wharf the deeks of the Custom House inspectors, of whom you find here a dozen or so, all in trim uniform, all young men, and personally a fine look-

LUCK FOR THE CHILDREN. Cities Gradually Making Places Where

They Can Play. Within two years 246 cities have established playgrounds. In 201 cities there are 1,024 playgrounds.

taxes.

Chicago, New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Baltimore, St. Louis, Dayton, Pitts-burg, Rochester and other cities have now arranged for play leadership the year round, winters as well as summers. Several cities have this year doubled the number of hours their playgrounds are

open, thus obtaining twice the value from their plants. Some have equipped the grounds with electric lights, says the American Club Woman, so that the young people who work may play after the day's

During the last ten years Chicago has expended \$11,000,000 and New York about \$16,000,000 in establishing playgrounds. Ten cities alone spent over \$800,000 last Ten cities alone spent over \$800,000 last year for maintenance of playgrounds.

Public spirited men and women in Cincinnati, Ohio; Springfield, Mass.; North Andover, Mass.; Carlisle, Pa.: Jersey City, Sag Harbor and in other places have donated playgrounds to their native city or town. New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other mulcipalities are creating. and other municipalities are creating playground and recreation commissions

THE MOUNTAIN STILL PASSES. After 50 Years of Whiskey Making an Ozark Distillery Quits.

From the Kansas City Star With the closing last week of the Gravelly Hollow distillery in the rugged hills of laney county twelve miles from Forsyth. he county seat, there came to an end in this section of the State a business which has supplied the Ozark country with large quantities of "white mule" for half a century. The old "Gravelly Hollow" worm was the last of a large number of small mountain distilleries to cease turning out the corn juice. The reason for it going out of business, in the words of its owner and manager, is, "There jest ain't any money no more in makin' whiskey down

and by the side of this character is printed the hims of those around him at intervals the hims of those around him at intervals of a minter series, the Hirakana in 152 characters, the Hirakana in 152 characters, and 20,000 combinations and the Katakana in 82 characters and 19,000 combinations.

An investigation was recently made into the hours of labor and working conditions, of clerks in business and professional offices in Amsetradam. The investigation covered 128 offices, representing all kinds of employment, in which 1924 clerks are engaged of these 61 are under 15 years of age, 334 enables number 219, of an another 15 and 20 over 20. The office of the Prime Minister at No. I year of a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I year of a somewhat sombre received with declaration and the Ratakana into an office for his own personal seed the charge the received and the proportion of the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a somewhat sombre received the prime Minister at No. I will be a sim to the the this with the the entire operation is the act that the year is beautifula as little at the target that the term is deat that the term is deat that the term is deat that the term is the that the term is the cut that the year is beautifulation into the skelins are finally carried the stress that the term is deat that the term is

to "git out" of the country immediately.

The Ozark moonshiner developed into a type of the mountain outlaw in a class by himself. Made more powerful and secure by the organization of the baldknobbers of distilleries became members, the moonshiners became a menace to the whole Southwest country. This increase in power caused their downfall. Factions arose be-tween the baldknobbers and the persons who were excluded from the band. Fierce ties in which many persons were killed. The people of the entire country were aroused and several baldknobber leaders were arrested and after a sensational trial at Ozark two were hanged. The bald-

knobber band was broken up forever distilleries there comes to an end a business that fought long and hard for a permanent foothold in southwest Missouri. In no country in the world was a harder fight made to hold a land in the same condition as in pioneer days, but a territory which has so many promising features could not be retained by non-progressives while the remainder of the great State advanced.

A St yrian Peasant Superstition. From the London Standard.

A law suit for libel brought by an apothe-cary in Pollau, in Styria, against a young peasant reveals an extraordinary super-stition prevalent among the country people They believe that apothecaries and doctors one woman every year in order to make

medicines out of their bodies.

An accidental movement of the apothe cary at Pollau, Herr Kobermauser, when giving medicine to a boy named Putz led

Thackeray and Charlotte Bronte. From the London Chronicle

Thackeray was one of the great eaters, and rejoiced in "the extraordinary increase of appetite in Belgium." But the women will not celebrate him with a dinner at the will not celebrate him with a dinner at the Charterhouse. They will stand aside with Charlotte Bronte, who found her hero and was disappointed. She clasped her hands and pleaded, "Please don't, Mr. Thackeray." For the great man had asked for more potatoes. He was a great man at dinner—and to the little woman disappointhely small. If Thackeray had passed the potatoes Charlotte Bronte would have gone home happy.

HANDY WORK WITH A 5,000 TON STEAMER OFF SOUTH ST.

Little Tricks of the Trade in a Channel Where There Isn't Any Too Much Room-All Done in Seventeen Min-

utes-Among the Walting Crowds.

The East River is not the North River. but you will find along South street some pretty fine looking vessels and they do things there in shipshape fashion.

Here's a steamer just up from southern waters from ports around the Caribbean Sea. She isn't the biggest boat that ever and thoroughly explains the resources floated, but she's a 5,000 tonner, a good of the State. This literature is printed deal of a ship, and now they are going to whereby the work could be carried along in German, French, Dutch, Polish, Lithu- dock her. It doesn't take ten tugs to handle a vessel of this size, three able tugs can do the trick, and that number attend board posted as to their wants, says the this steamer up the East River, one ahead Manufacturers Record, and the alien is with a line over her bows and two along-

Outside the wharf in South street waiting there while the steamer is coming up the river you find automobiles secretary of the board makes a visit to and taxicabs and a horse cab or two, vehicles come for their owners arriving nies in Louisiana. There are four German on the boat or to pick up fares if they colonies with a total of nearly 200 families. can all just as you would find such vehicles waiting for a boat on the North River side, only not so many of them. Boats here are not so big and do not carry so

all young men, and personally a fine looking bunch. Back of the desks and extendng beyond them at either end you see tacked to timbers of the pier shed big capital letters, in front of which under the initial letters of their several names the passengers' luggage will be placed for re 1,024 playgrounds. inspection when they come ashore. In 1908 Massachusetts enacted a law Everything here is ready, and then as providing in effect that the cities of the you walk on out from under the river end State with a population of 10,000 or more of the pier shed to the open end of the pier should vote whether or not to establish there you find just as you would in like playgrounds. All but two cities voted circumstances around on the other river. to have playgrounds supported by public people waiting for friends coming on the

> The steamer slowly but surely is coming nearer and nearer and you can easily make out the features of the passengers standing along the rail, and the people on the wharf begin to wave their handkerchiefs to people on the boat and the people on the boat wave back, and all that and now she's coming nearer and nearer still, so that people can speak across the intervening water; and now that tug ahead with the line from the steamer's bow has passed the end of this wharf and the steamer's high bow looms almost over you; and now they are going to put her in the dock. They are going to lay her along the south

side of the north whar! of the slip. The tide is ebb and so the tug ahead has to hold her hard to keep her from drifting down stream against the wharf below while the steamer is getting a line out. The two tugs at have already shifted position from alongside and one of them is now out in the stream with a line from the steamer's starboard quarter, on which this tug is now pulling hard; while that other tug aft has got her nose against the steamer's port quarter and is pushing there good and plenty, these two tugs aft thus gradually working the steamer's stern out into the stream, away from the wharves below.

In fact by the time the steamer's bow is on a level with the wharf at which

is on a level with the wharf at which she is to tie up to the tugs astern have worked her stern out so that she lies in a diagonal position in the river, with her bow just within the slip. Now while the tug ahead is still helding on hard you see a heaving line come whirling through the air from the steamer to be caught by men

on the wharf.
In a minute the men on the wharf have

In a minute the men on the wharf have got a hawser ashore, and now one man picks up the loop of that line and starts up the stringoisce outside the pier shed with it. Other men follow closely, a dozen or so of them altogether, the men one after another picking up the hawser and lifting it to their shoulder, and so they walk up the stringpiece with it, with the weight of the hawser drooping it incurves between them and making it look like a phenomenally long anaconda.

The steamer is painted white, all white, the ship's officers are all in white, white ducks, white shoes, white gold laced caps.

And now the men that carried that hawser up the stringpiece have dropped the loop of it over a mooring spile well up the dock and you see that hawser rise and straighten out till it's taut as a fiddlestring, stretching from the spile through the air and up over the steamer's bow. Aboard they've got some turns of it now around a steam winch and the steamer begins to move slowly ahead in the slip. She's got herself now forward, and now the tug ahead stops pulling; her part of the job is over. But the two tugs astern keep pulling and pushing as hard as ever, and as the steamer's bow moves slowly into the slip they work her stern further and further around in straightening her out. And now they've got her so far around and the steamer herself is so far up the slip that in a minute more they get a stern line out from the steamer to far up the slip that in a minute more they get a stern line out from the steamer to the wharf and then there's no more work

for the tugs.

Now the steamer is in her dock and in position where they want her and with lines out forward and aft. The ebb tide lines out forward and aft. The ebb tide carries her out a little from the wharf, but the winches soon bring her alongside, and they lay her there so gently that you never know it when she touches.

Time of docking, seventeen minutes, which for a 5,000 ton vessel in a strong tideway wouldn't be bad business on any giver.

MECHANISM OF THE WATCH. Material Used and Operations Comprised in Its Manufacture.

From the Scientific American.

Few pieces of machinery show more marvellous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture. Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and as a matter of course is glad when Sunday comes, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day—and day after day—432,000 impacts against the fork or 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year without stop or rest—or some 3,153,600,the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is therefore what might be termed the equivalent of a four flea-power. One horse-power would suffice to operate Furthermore the balance wheel of a watch

is moved by this four flea-power 1.43 inches with each vibration, or 3,558% miles continuously in one year.

Not much oil is required to lubricate the

little machine on its 3,500 mile run. It takes only one-tenth of a drop of oil to oil the entire machinery for a year's service.